Amendments to the Specification

On page 1 after the title, please insert the following:

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RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is based on, and claims priority to, British Application Serial Number 0102230.0 0113583.9, filed January 9, 2001, and British Application Serial No. 0127774.8, filed November 20, 2001, the disclosure of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

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Please amend paragraph [0129] as follows:

[0129] Unit ~~82~~ 83 is a collection collapser the basic purpose of which is to respond to a predetermined user command to collapse all sound sources that are members of a specified collection of sound sources to a single collection-representing sound source at a particular location (which can be head, body, vehicle or world stabilised). The member sound sources of the collection can be identified by a specific tag associated with each sound source ID; however, it is convenient to assign all sound sources to be collapsed to the same sub-field and simply rely on the sub-field ID to identify these sources to the block 70.

Please amend paragraph [0130] as follows:

[0130] FIG. 15 illustrates the general effect of the collection collapser ~~82~~ 83 for a situation where all augmented-reality sound sources 40.sub.[AR] are members of the same collection and have been assigned to the same world-stabilised sub-field; these augmented-reality sound sources are arranged to be collapsed to a single collection-representing sound source 120 positioned at the top center of the audio sub-field. Other positions for the source 120 are, of course, possible such as in line with the current direction of facing or the location of a particular one of the sound sources being collapsed.

Please amend paragraph [0192] as follows:

[0192] By the use of appropriate rotation sensing arrangements, it is possible to sense the current orientation of the trackball ~~61~~ 161 and then orientate the audio field to the same orientation; one suitable sensing arrangement involves providing a pattern of markings (not necessarily human visible) on the surface of the trackball such that reading any small area of the pattern opposite a small sensing camera (or other appropriate sensor depending on the nature of the markings) is sufficient to uniquely determine the orientation of the trackball. This permits the trackball to be marked in a human visible manner to indicate to the user the current orientation of the trackball and thus the commanded rotation of the audio field--where no stabilisation offset is applied by block 26, this orientation directly corresponds to that of the audio field relative to the presentation reference vector (this would be the case, for example, where headphones are being used and the audio field is head-stabilised). By way of example, the eight quadrants of the trackball can each be given a respective color with the aforesaid sensing pattern being marked out using infrared or magnetic inks; FIG. 20 depicts the application of different markings (such as colors) to different quadrants with three such quadrants 166, 167, and 168 being visible.